

## Amusements.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—8:15—The Swell Miss Fitzwill.  
**THEATRE**—8:15—The Swell Miss Fitzwill.  
**BROADWAY THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**DAILY THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**EDEN MUSEUM**—Was Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.  
**EMPIRE THEATRE**—8:30—A Marriage of Convenience.  
**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE**—8:30—The Little Minister.  
**GARRICK THEATRE**—8:30—The Little Minister.  
**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**—8:15—The Red Rover.  
**HERALD SQUARE THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**IRVING PLACE THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**KICKERBOCKER THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**KOSTER & BIAL**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**THEATRE**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**MANHATTAN THEATRE**—8:30—My Boy.  
**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN**—Day and evening—Autumn Exhibition.  
**PASTOR**—12:15 to 1:15 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
**PROCTOR'S**—8:15 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
**THEATRE**—8:15 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
**WEBER & FIELDS**—Music Hall—8:15—Burlesque.  
**WINTER GARDEN**—8:15—An Irish Gentleman.

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## Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.  
 Great Variety of Style and Price.  
 T. G. SELLEW.  
 No. 111 Fulton-st.

## New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN**—The Kaiser visited Hamburg and Kiel, and was received with enthusiasm at both places. In Kiel the Emperor made a speech, and General Weyler had a prolonged audience with the Queen Regent at Madrid. A bomb was found at the American Consulate in Havana; the grand problem of the British Empire perplexing the Havana authorities. Desperate fighting took place between the rebels and the British in the British protective force in Africa in India and the British protective force in Africa in India and the British protective force in Africa in India. The committee under General Weyler, met in conference in London agreed on three leading points in dispute. The Holland Government on a motion defeated in the Chamber of Deputies. John Dillon declared that the Irish would not vote for Liberal candidates if the Liberals abandoned Home Rule. Hayti, was received at Port au Prince by the President of the Republic. The Congress—Both branches in session. The Senate: The bill prohibiting alcoholic sealing by American citizens was passed; there was a debate on the advisability of extending the Civil Service rules over the Census Bureau. The House: Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was postponed. The debate being principally on the proposal made by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to establish a retired list in the Treasury Department.

**DOMESTIC**—The President and members of the Cabinet returned to Washington from Canton, Ohio. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster gave his views in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. The President of the Sound Money Convention is to meet in that city on January 25 to hear the report of the Monetary Commission. The indictment against General Augustus of the Baltimore American was dropped. The President of the Maryland Convention was elected by the Grand Jury. Albert S. Warner, the Albany lawyer arrested in Kansas for complicity in the kidnapping of young Connelley, will be brought to this State via last August. The jurors in the Luetger case visited the sausage factory in which defendant is alleged to have disposed of the bodies of his wife and child. The President of the Chicago Drainage Board said that the big drainage canal would be finished in 1899.

**CITY**—It was estimated that less than 20,000 votes were cast at the primaries on Tuesday evening. Richard B. Croker was in town a few hours and consulted with some of the Tammany leaders; he returned to Lakewood. The report that the proposed rapid transit tunnel being extended to Brooklyn under the East River by a syndicate which will bid for the contract was positively confirmed. The Broadway cable road was tied up yesterday for nearly four hours by the trial of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who is accused of assaulting his wife, was continued before Judge Newburger in General Sessions.

**THE WEATHER**—Indications for to-day: Fair and cool; the temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 52.

## THE P.-Q. R. "PRIMARIES."

The P.-Q. R. held what it is pleased to call "primaries" on Tuesday night. It might just as well have held circuses or prayer-meetings in most districts, so far as the election of representatives of the Republican party of New-York City went. If the P.-Q.'s wanted to hold meetings all over town that was their privilege. Several hundred shopkeepers were benefited by the rentals for the meeting places. But a lot of lawless gatherings held by a few enrolled Republicans are no more binding Republican primaries than a meeting of Representatives and Senators in a Washington restaurant would be the Congress of the United States. Congress passes laws under fixed rules, and the acts of Congressmen except under those rules amount to nothing. Primaries are held by bodies lawfully constituted with rights of representation by the party constitution, and meetings of Republicans except in accordance with the constitution are not of the slightest force or authority.

The P.-Q.'s had their own way, as their opponents meant they should have. The actual spirit which animates the machine under all the talk of harmony was illustrated by the failure to heed, or even listen to, the protest made by an enrolled Republican against being wrongfully deprived of his rights through the illegal voting in a district which was plainly disqualified by the constitution. This district had had no change in its boundaries; it bore 130 names on its rolls and it cast only 125 votes for Judge Wallace. It therefore was clearly suspended by Article XXXVIII of the constitution. Nevertheless the officers received ballots and declared certain persons elected to represent the district in convention. They, in common with other persons whose credentials are equally void and unconstitutional, will select a committee which will claim to speak for the Republicans of New-York City and will seek to exercise under the ballot law control of the party emblem. Such an attempt will be, of course, an utter usurpation, which cannot be submitted to by self-respecting Republicans.

This brutal disregard of all party law and decency by the P.-Q.'s fully justifies the refusal of the anti-machine Republicans to attend their meetings. A counter part of the protest filed in one precinct might, with good reason, have been filed in almost every other. The whole machine is illegal, the P.-Q.'s know it is illegal, yet in spite of protests they are trying to rule the party by means of it. After this last exhibition of blind purpose to run the machine in spite of law, nothing remains for Republicans who desire to see a party organization which stands for the rank and file and is capable of winning victories but to go on to the perfection of a new party fabric. There can be no compromise with P.-Q.'s or with P.-Q. methods. If the Republican party is to recover from the defeats which they have brought upon it, they must be driven from control of its machinery. Their dishonesty has made inevitable a fight to the finish. The Republican voters to whom they speak fairly only to cheat them the next day must constitute anew the Republican party of this city and ap-

peal to the State Convention, and if need be, to the Republican voters of the State, against misrepresentation by political adventurers whose only claim to speak for the party is founded on wholesale and wilful violations of party law.

## COLLIS "VINDICATED."

The interesting and important intelligence that General Collis, our enterprising, energetic and pervasive Commissioner of Public Works, has been "vindicated" reached this city by wire from Philadelphia on Tuesday night, and was printed in the P.-Q. R. organ Wednesday morning. The vindication took place at a reunion of "Collis's Zouaves" in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. It being the anniversary of the day of Frederick's death, the report says, "the old warlike feeling" was stirred up by attacks recently made by certain newspapers in New-York upon the character and reputation of the "regiment's" former commanding officer, General "Charles H. T. Collis. A resolution was adopted declaring the attacks to be unwarranted and "worthy of condemnation. Further than this, "the charges were repudiated as being slanderous and untrue." The Tribune takes pleasure in giving this report of General Collis's "vindication" the benefit of its circulation, though it is by no means clear what the "slanderous and untrue" charges were that stirred the "old warlike feeling" and evoked the "vindication."

It has been intimated in various quarters that Collis has kept this blessed island of Manhattan wide open longer than was absolutely necessary, to the diffusion of malaria and bacteria, the disturbance of trade along some of our thoroughfares and the increase of car fares, by the necessity for adopting long and circuitous routes to get anywhere and back. But we have never heard any intimation that Collis was in league with the doctors to spread disease; or that his closing up some thoroughfares was in the interest of tradesmen or others to whom business would naturally be diverted, or that the cab-owners had bribed him to make locomotion difficult and dangerous, in order that their profits might be increased. And certainly no one has charged him with keeping his transactions concealed. No public official ever showed such aversion to covering anything up. If residents along Fifth-ave. have sometimes said, as they gazed upon the enduring monuments of his efficiency which reached from curb to curb, that the science of archeology would have been the gainer had Collis's energies been employed at Corinth or in the Troad, it was only because they were willing to make some sacrifices themselves in the interest of science.

In fact, we do not now recall anything that has been said of late in the newspapers or elsewhere about Collis that could be called "slanderous and untrue" or that need stir up a "warlike feeling" in Philadelphia. His recent discussion of art matters with J. Q. A. Ward, and his ineffectual attempt to correct certain crude notions of the latter concerning the use of art in educating the rising generation in patriotism, may have led some persons to remark, incidentally, that Collis was "teaching his grandmother how to suck eggs," but we are confident that there was no intention in this to cast reflections upon Collis as a connoisseur, and certainly nothing so "slanderous and untrue" as to stir up "the old warlike feeling" in Philadelphia. There must be some mistake about it somewhere. Now that we think of it, even if harsh and unjust things had been said about Collis, either as excavator or art connoisseur, we don't quite see how "Collis's Zouaves" at a meeting in Philadelphia could "vindicate" him by resolution. We can understand very readily how any reference to him would stir up "the old warlike feeling" in Philadelphia. It often does that here. But to "vindicate" him by resolution against charges that are not defined—well, it's all right, anyway. We congratulate Collis upon having been "vindicated" in Philadelphia. That's a good place to begin. Now, if the "vindication" comes up this way, by easy stages through Trenton, Newark and Jersey City, it may in time reach this town. It will find a "warlike feeling" here for a starter certain.

## MARVELOUS PROGRESS.

The increase in output of pig-iron in November discloses a revolution in the greatest of American manufacturing industries which to British manufacturers will be actually startling. The mere fact that the output of furnaces in blast December 1 was 229,703 tons weekly, according to the record of "The American Manufacturer" of Pittsburgh, against 219,628 tons November 1 and 164,558 July 1, is interesting, but not of momentous importance to rivals. An increase of 5 per cent in one month, completing an increase of nearly 40 per cent in five months, though eminently cheering to those who hope for restoration of general prosperity, might be due to an advance in prices which would exclude American works from competition in foreign fields. But it is well known that the American works still compete, and that prices have not materially advanced. Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh brings \$10 a ton, against \$9.30 July 1, but has declined 75 cents in October and November, with the great increase in output. Anthracite pig commands just the same price as it did July 1, and Grey Forge at Pittsburgh sells at \$9.15, against \$8.35 July 1. The fact that there are works in this country able to produce, without the stimulus of advancing prices, more iron than Great Britain has ever produced at any time, and at prices low enough to permit exports of products to England and all other countries, will be to most British manufacturers a disagreeable revelation, and even to many Americans a surprise.

This state of things is not an accident, nor is it due to ephemeral causes. The root of the matter is that extraordinary progress has been made within a few years in substituting large and perfectly equipped furnaces for others of smaller capacity. When attention was called in these columns a month ago to this change investigation was prompted which has brought out important disclosures. The building of new and large furnaces, capable of producing at low cost, has shut out of the active list many old concerns which were by no means in the rear ranks a few years ago, and can even now produce more than any except a few of the British furnaces. There are ninety-seven bituminous furnaces idle now which average when operated 627 tons weekly, and that is not only more than the output of most British furnaces, but nearly as much as the bituminous furnaces in this country averaged a very few years ago. There are seventy-four anthracite furnaces idle which would average 500 tons weekly, but only four years ago that average had not been reached by the anthracite furnaces in operation. The change in charcoal furnaces has been slight, and the production has much decreased. Only two years ago, when the production was the greatest at that time ever attained, the capacity of furnaces operating in the different districts and of furnaces then idle compared with the present capacity as follows:

BITUMINOUS FURNACES.				
	Number.	Capacity.	Average.	
	1897-1898.	1897-1898.	1897-1898.	
Pittsburgh	58	51,520	43,892	2,116
Hillsdale	18	16,244	27,859	1,911
St. Lawrence	11	15,165	18,529	1,547
McIntosh	10	11,147	14,348	1,542
Other Ohio	14	16,515	20,446	1,558
Alabama	18	20,115	20,000	1,169
All other	41	62,476	50,917	1,204
All idle	97	78,036	92,963	627

## ANTHRACITE FURNACES.

Active .....	29	60	20,387	40,100	700	628
Idle .....	74	66	37,472	26,205	506	522

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tricts, and in "all other" bituminous furnaces operating, while in anthracite furnaces there has been a great decrease in output, the price being lower, with but little increase in capacity. The furnaces not in operation now are of high average capacity compared with the average for all furnaces operated a few years ago. Elaborate tables have been prepared by "The American Manufacturer," showing the capacity of furnaces operated only in November and in January and July of previous years, from which it appears that all furnaces at work January 1, 1890, averaged for bituminous 715 tons weekly, for anthracite 378, and for charcoal 192 tons. The anthracite furnaces of that capacity are now out of the running, and the average for bituminous furnaces operating is no in district lower than about 1,200 tons, in no district lower than two years ago, and against 808 in some regions two years ago, and 716 tons in all regions in 1890. No such extensive and rapid improvement appears, it is believed, in the history of any other industry, and the result is that this great manufacture is not only able to face competition in nearly all its products, but as to most products can compete with the manufacturers of any other country in the world's markets, even with heavy differences of freight to overcome.

## PROTECTED CRIME IN HUDSON COUNTY.

Were it not that the Presiding Judge of the courts in Hudson County, N. J., is an honest, able and fearless man, one might almost despair of ever seeing law and order reign there. But, fortunately, Supreme Court Justice Job H. Lippincott is a man who cannot be coerced or frightened into silence when he sees the law flagrantly, openly and persistently disobeyed with the acquiescence of officials paid and sworn to prevent the commission of crime. For a year it has been a matter of common notoriety in Hudson County that gambling dens were enjoying official protection. Justice Lippincott charged one Grand Jury after another to investigate this condition of affairs and to indict those responsible, but his words fell on ears that did not wish to hear. Perhaps this is not surprising, in view of the fact that the Grand Jurors are selected by Sheriff "Billy" Heller, an ex-saloonkeeper, whose brother was found a few weeks ago running a gambling shop wide open. Notwithstanding all that, Justice Lippincott is determined, however, to keep on denouncing crime and its protectors until public sentiment forces a remedy. To the new Grand Jury sworn in last Tuesday he spoke plainly and forcibly. These were his opening words:

The first thing to which the Court desires to call your attention is the existence, up to a very recent date, of several gambling shops more or less openly conducted in various parts of the county. One existing at the place usually called Monte Carlo ran almost constantly from last January up to the last days of August or even later. It had not been that one of the managers of it drew a revolver upon one of the officers of the law who visited the place to serve a criminal warrant and make an arrest. The manager of the place was arrested and sent to the administration of criminal justice in this county than the continuation of gambling on horse races and other forms of gambling carried on there after the conviction of Hindersdale. The other gambling places, especially for bets on horse races, some in Hoboken, some in Jersey City and one in Harrison, have been running quite continuously for a year past—closed perhaps, for short intervals, from time to time, but never for very long periods. They have at all times quite closely watched their chances, and kept running quite permanently. The Court may observe that their chances to do business seemed to exist pretty much all the time.

On the same day Supreme Court Justice Garrison was telling the Grand Jury of Camden County that "public gambling means official corruption." That is a terse explanation of the situation in Hudson County. What are the decent citizens of that county going to do about it?

## ITALIAN FINANCES.

The Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini is to stay in place, with some alterations. It has, on the whole, done well, far better than his former Ministry. If its present professions be sincere, it deserves well of the nation. For it is doing much to lighten public burdens and to increase popular benefits. There were those who thought Italy would not find another such Finance Minister as Baron Sonnino. He did, indeed, manage the nation's treasury well. But the showing now made by Professor Luzzatti is not less admirable. In his financial statement made just before the recent small crisis this Minister announced a surplus of \$8,000,000, and promised considerable reduction of taxation. The latter was to be effected by the practising of various economies, and to be so applied as to exempt small taxpayers from income tax, some three million of them in all. Other reforms were calculated to advance the interests of the middle classes, the principles of the Government being thus stated: "To strengthen the small proprietors is to strengthen the honor and glory of the State. After restoring the equilibrium of the State Budget we must now set about establishing the equilibrium of national economy, commencing with the humbler class of the population."

That is sound doctrine, and it is to be believed that the Minister is honestly intent on carrying it out. There is need of it, for Italy is still one of the poorest countries in Europe. Some authorities declare it to be, so far as the masses of the people are concerned, the poorest of all the Great Powers except Russia. This gives rise to much discontent, and the Government is often accused of squandering the wealth of the nation in fruitless enterprises. There is, no doubt, some ground for this criticism. Italy has been overtaxed to maintain the enormous armaments required as the price of her membership in the Triple Alliance. She has lost terribly in money as well as in lives in the disastrous Abyssinian campaigns. And there has been much prodigality and theft of public funds. These facts are not to be disputed. They are well known to every careful observer of the conduct of affairs during the last twenty-five years.

But it would be gross injustice to attribute to such doings the whole absorption of Italian funds, or to intimate that Italy has no beneficial results to show for all her sacrifices. The fact is that she has more to show for what she has spent than almost any other country. It must be borne in mind that Italy, at the time of her liberation and reunion, was at the bottom of the scale in intelligence and civilization. Her people were the most ignorant in Europe. They had almost none of the appliances of civilization which their neighbors enjoyed. The change that has been wrought is little short of marvellous, and reflects high credit upon the nation and its government. For example, the attendance at public schools in 1870 was only 201,622, while now it is 2,471,658. At the same time the attendance at private schools has, on the whole, remained about stationary, so that the increase of more than tenfold represents net gain. Naturally there has been a great increase in the expenses of the school system, but this has not been nearly as great proportionately as has that of its benefits. In 1870 the total cost was \$8,620,490, and this year it is \$22,680,700. So while the number of pupils taught has increased more than tenfold, the cost of teaching them has increased less than threefold. That is certainly a creditable showing. Again, railroads, which are built at public expense, have been increased from 6,277 to 15,745 kilometers, the number of postoffices from 2,543 to 4,828, and the number of telegraph offices from 1,278 to 5,129. All these things mean great gain to the people, but of course they have all cost money.

As to the cost of the army and navy, it is considerable, but it has increased far less rapidly than the other items in the budget. In 1870 the army and navy together cost \$36,200,000, and now they cost \$69,800,000, or less than double. There is still much room for reform in the administration of them is justly subject to severe criticism. Yet there are after all few countries in Europe whose money has been more wisely spent or which have to-day better results to show for the heavy taxation of the last twenty-five years.

## RIVER POLLUTION.

The question of redeeming the Passaic River from pollution is again at the fore. It may well be. The work is most urgently needed. That stream was once sweet and pure, a delight to all the senses. For years it has been a thing of horror, compared with which even "inky" water is now out of the running, and the Passaic itself at its inkiest is single one of the proper functions of a river. It is an open sewer, nothing more, and is to be shunned by all who have regard to cleanliness, comfort or health as much as contact with any underground drain. Numerous propositions have been put forward in the last dozen years for remedying the evil. Probably some day one of them will be adopted. Whatever it be, it will be an undoing in some more or less unsatisfactory manner of the neglect and ill-doings of many years. For the trouble is that no such undoing can ever fully restore original conditions or place the burden of restoration upon the original evil-doers. Those who have polluted the river will go all but free, while the task and cost of purifying the stream will fall upon those who have all along not profited from, but suffered from, its foul condition. It is the victim who pays as well as suffers.

There is no occasion for finely spun theories as to the cause and prevention of such evils. They arise simply from violation of the fundamental law of "memento tuum." One party has seized or used without right the property of another. Public property has been unjustly used for private purposes. That is all. And that is the origin of most of our municipal and civic troubles. There was a time when every man used the public highway as a rubbish-pile or compost heap for his own selfish and lazy convenience. He hung into it all manner of filth and offal, and had pigs feeding on garbage in the gutter before his door. They still do that very thing in some supposedly civilized village communities within a Sabbath Day's bicycle journey from New-York. Down to half a dozen years ago it was a common practice in this very city to sweep the dirt and waste-paper and other litter of shop floors into the street, and leave it there for the wind, or the street-cleaners on their semi-annual round, to dispose of. We have learned a little better than that at last. It is now seen that the way to have clean streets is to avoid making them dirty. Perhaps some day New-York will approximate to the neatness and self-respect of European capitals, where no man throws so much as a torn-up letter envelope into the street, or if he does gets promptly arrested and fined for it.

Well, the same lesson is yet to be learned about brooks and rivers. They are public property, and are not to be diverted to private uses. They should no more be converted into sewers than the roads should be transformed into hog-trotters or compost heaps. There is no more excuse for pouring liquid refuse into the river than there is for casting solid refuse into the streets. Nor is there any palliation of the offence in the plea that it is the city itself that does it by turning the contents of its sewers into the river. The city has no more right to divert public property from its legitimate uses than an individual has. The city is no more justified in emptying filth into the river and defiling it than it would be in dumping other filth into the streets and thus defiling them. It has at last come to be recognized as the duty of the municipality to keep the streets clean. It is no less its duty to keep the rivers clean. It would have cost a good deal of money for the cities that have defiled the Passaic to have kept their sewage out of it and have left it pure and clean. But it would not have cost half as much as the total of loss that has been sustained in property, health and life, and the expense the public will now or at some future time be put to in undoing that which should never have been done.

The funeral of Charles Butler yesterday drew together a remarkable assemblage of aged, white-haired men and of rosy-faced college boys, all equally moved to honor the memory of a man whose life had appeared in a peculiar manner to the interest of both youth and age.

The genesis of names is an interesting story. Here was the "G. O. P." for instance. As soon as Lutherbach made it stand for "Grand Old Platt" Platt himself began adding to it alphabetically. First he took in Quigg, which made it the "G. O. P. Q." Then he reduced the organization to a Rump, and added the next letter in the alphabet, so that his following now is the "G. O. P.-Q. R."—the Grand Old Platt-Quigg Rump.

No more ex-convict bartenders. By and by we may come to no more ex-convict office-holders. But that is not likely to happen for four years.

The launching of the last calisson for the new East River bridge gives gratifying encouragement that in due time that structure will relieve our congested inter-borough traffic. This, however, is no reason why the Aldermen should stand in the way of a much-needed tunnel.

George C. Austin, having been repudiated by the Republican voters of his Assembly district, is mentioned for Police Commissioner, and Mr. Platt says the suggestion is "worth thinking about." What a dear old grandfather Mr. Platt would be to all small boys who had been spanked by their parents! He would give them sugar plums and tell them not to cry. He seems to be more concerned with comforting politicians whom the people have rejected than with the management of the party for the winning of victories.

## PERSONAL.

Professor St. George Mivart, the eminent English scientist, who is a Roman Catholic, pays this tribute to the late Professor Huxley in the current "Nineteenth Century": "Though I attended his lectures for years, never once did I hear him make use of his position as a teacher to inculcate, or to depreciate or assault what might be supposed to be the religion of his hearers. No one could have behaved more loyally in that respect, and a proof that I thought so is that I subsequently sent my son to be his pupil at South Kensington, where his experience confirmed what had previously been my own. As to science, I learned more from him in two years than I had acquired in any previous decade of biological study."

A committee specially authorized by the Czar and formed under the honorary presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich is about to open subscriptions throughout the Russian Empire for the erection of a monument to Tourgueneff in his native town of Orel. The great novelist is not entirely without commemoration in his native country: a few years ago a tablet was affixed to a house in Orel, which Tourgueneff lived in, and which is still inhabited by his nephew, Paul Tourgueneff, a sculptor of talent.

The new Chinese Minister to the Court of Austria-Hungary has arrived at Vienna and presented his credentials to the Emperor. The Minister is Yang Yu, who has been for several years and until recently the Minister to the United States at Washington. Immediately after his audience with the Emperor he started for St. Petersburg, being also accredited to the Russian court as Minister.

The "Berlin Post" says that the establishment having exclusive rights to manufacture of Bähring's antitoxin pays him a monthly royalty of \$15,500. "Figaro" quotes these figures, and observes that Dr. Roux, assistant director of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, does not profit at all from his discovery.

Professor H. C. Crosby (colored), who died recently at Raleigh, N. C., left \$70 to Shaw University, of which he was an alumnus.

Lea Ahlborn, the famous woman engraver and etcher, of Sweden, who died recently, was selected by the United States Government as the engraver of the Independence Medal in 1875.

A correspondent of "The Amherst Record" says that the late Professor Tyler was one of the few eminent men who were twice honored by Harvard with the degree of doctor. So far as known, there are only four men who have twice received this distinction.

The Ministry of the Navy of the French Government, it seems, maintains an artist. He is M. Léon Courtyer, who has just returned to Paris after a voyage of three months in the English Channel and around a portion of the French coast, where he has been making sketches of the military ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort. He will work these up into pictures for the government.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The success of Wagner's "Meistersinger," in Paris, at the Opera, has been so great and the performance of the work so numerous that the managers have been compelled to keep all the under-studies in constant training, ready to act as substitutes at any moment. Every part in the music-drama has an understudy; and they are rehearsed every day with as much care as for the first performance of the work.

Another Convert—Small Boy—Papa, this book says that when an office-holder in China gets rich the people cut his head off and confiscate his property. "Cause they know he stole it." Great Statesman—Jee Whittaker! We don't want any Chinese notions over here. The Chinese must go—New-York Weekly.

An American negro recently died in an Australian mining settlement. He was a man of much esteem by his mates, who recorded their feelings in these few words, burnt on a sheet of bark:

In memory of Black Sam,  
 name unknown.  
 A WHITE MAN ALL OVER.

One of the caddies at St. Andrews, Scotland, says a London paper, can be drawn occasionally into expressing his views upon golfers, great and otherwise, upon whom he has attended. He is evidently no respecter of persons, for when his opinion was asked on the respective merits of the Prince, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, he replied gravely: "Ay, I mind the names. They'll be muckle to learn. I telled the Prince so; but he only laughed. Eh, but it's a pity—a grand pity. Ye can no laugh an' play golf weel. Ye might as soon be Crockett."

Yest—Family Friend—I congratulate you, my dear sir, on the success of your marriage. I see you are gradually getting all the girls off your hands.

Old Olivebranch—Off my hands—yes! But the worst of it was to have to keep their husbands on their feet—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Bishop Fava, of Grenoble, says a French journal, has recently issued the following proclamation to his clergy:

"The clergy are reminded that they may not ride the bicycle ventre a terre. This means 'stomach upon the earth,' and probably refers to the scorching or to him who rides for a fall." Second. The clergy may not part with their cassocks even when beginning to learn. Third. The clergy are hereby informed that they may not ride at all."

They pass a plate of cakes to Freddy at dessert. He puts out his hand, bestows a man draws it back and begins to weep. "What are you crying for?" asks his mother. "Because you are going to scold me when I choose the biggest one!"—Figaro.

Nothing illustrates more strikingly the growing importance of South Africa than the success of the Union Line of passenger steamships between Southampton and Cape Town. The Britain, the latest of these steamships, will compare favorably in all respects with the finest vessels plying between England and this country.

A little boy about five years old, too tired for anything but sleep, refused one night to say his prayers. His mother was present, and said, "Oh, John, would you go to sleep without saying God? Take care of you during the night, and I'll say 'Amen' to you in the morning. I didn't say 'Amen' last night; I ain't don't to say 'Amen' to-night, and I ain't don't to say 'Amen' to-morrow night, and then, I thought, I'd not do it now. I ain't don't to say 'Amen' no more."—Troy Times.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Mordcaile Hardisty, the first white child born in Indianapolis, was rocked through infancy in a cradle in the possession of Mrs. Brandt, wife of the Rev. J. L. Brandt, pastor of the Christian Tabernacle, of Valparaiso, Indiana. The cradle is known to be 104 years old. It was brought from Virginia to Indiana at an early day. Altogether, forty sons of Indiana have been rocked in the same cello, which is still doing service in the home of the Rev. Mr. Brandt. The cradle was hewn from the log. It is three feet two inches long, and from its long-continued use closely resembles ebony."

Vengeance—"Understand," said the man with the snake look, "that the father of that boy who lost his voice through an accident on your road is going to bring suit."

"I have heard something of the kind," said the corporation counsel.

"Oh me for the jury. I live in the same flat with him. Have for four years."—Indianapolis Journal.

"The Eskimo Bulletin" of Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, is issued once a year. Here are some paragraphs from its last number, which appeared in July:

"New-York's son, white seal-hunting last October, was lost. It is supposed the kayak capsized."

"Sokweena, while herding reindeer, found a lynx hiding behind a tuft of grass. Being unarmed he whipped it with his lasso until it cowered at his feet, when he was able to give it a blow with his fist, which crushed its skull."

The Narwhal tied up here to the ice on May 24, and gave us the news that McKinley was elected and Corbett defeated."

"Last October the flukes of a dying whale struck Mr. Warren, mate of the Belvedere, inflicting internal injuries which resulted in his death the following day."

Really Impossible—Tommy—Paw, what is an extraordinary session of the Legislature? Mr. Fig—One in which no fool bills were passed which were very much that kind.—Indianapolis Journal.

## THE PRESIDENT BACK IN WASHINGTON.

NO ENTERTAINMENTS TO BE GIVEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THIRTY DAYS.